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The Hongkong Telegraph

TODAY'S WEATHER: Fresh, south-westerly winds; cloudy, with scattered light showers.
1 p.m. Observations: Barometric pressure, 1004.9 mbs., 29.08 in. Temperature, 83.1 deg. F. Dew point, 60 deg. F. Relative humidity, 82. Wind direction, Southwest. Wind force, 24 knots.
High water: 4 ft. 7 in. at 7.54 p.m. Low water: 2 ft. 7 in. at 1.14 a.m. (Friday).

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VOL. III NO. 141

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1948.

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Emergency Powers In Malaya

Singapore, June 16.—Sweeping emergency powers were today given to the Malayan authorities as the wave of lawlessness and murder in the Federation added three Britons and a Chinese to its growing list of victims.

To combat what the police today described as "Chinese gangster members of a Communist strong-arm corps, out to destroy the rubber and tin industries," Sir Edward Gent, the High Commissioner, announced these new powers, effective at once, for the authorities in the four worst areas.

The death penalty for the illegal possession of arms or explosives, special police rights regarding arrest, detention, assembly, curfew, search of persons and premises, closing of roads and waterways, regulation of buildings, vehicles and boats, and the seizure of seditious documents and potential weapons.

The High Commissioner's announcement followed swiftly on the news that three British plantation managers and a Chinese contractor were shot dead in the Perak area, central Malaya.

Two of the British victims were tied up and then riddled with Sten gun bullets. The third was shot by pistol bullets from the door and window of his bungalow. They were murdered at breakfast time at estates near Ipoh, 300 miles north of Singapore.

The Chinese contractor, on a rubber estate in the same district, was shot this afternoon. The police believed his murder was in reprisal for the recent arrest and conviction of trespassers on the estate.

Today's new powers cover this district and areas in Johore, in the south around Singapore, where three Kuomintang leaders were shot by Chinese last Saturday.

Women and children were evacuated from the district after today's murders as Gurkha troops were rushed to the estates to help armed police hunting the gang—Reuter.

MALAYA IN FERMENT: BRITISH TROOPS MAY BE USED

Commons Statement By Mr Creech Jones BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS

London, June 16.—The Colonial Office was considering the use of troops to restore order in Malaya, Mr Arthur Creech Jones, the Colonial Secretary, informed the House of Commons today. In a statement on the recent outbreak of violence there, culminating today in the murder of three British plantation managers and a Chinese contractor in the Perak area, Mr Creech Jones said a decision on the banishment of persons involved in the lawlessness was also about to be made.

Replying to a question from a Conservative Member of Parliament, Mr P. W. Donner, about the "Communist-inspired outbreak of crime and violence in Malaya," Mr Creech Jones said the worst affected areas were central and south Perak and central Johore. During the week ending June 12, there had been five murders and two attempted murders in these areas. All except one attempted murder could be attributed to organised violence.

Announcing the murder of the three British plantation managers, the Colonial Secretary said the sweeping emergency powers instituted by the High Commissioner, Sir Edward Gent, would not remove offenders from the jurisdiction of the courts, except in the case of individuals whom it might be necessary to detain in the interests of public safety.

Police posts and military patrols had been increased in the affected areas and police had been posted temporarily to some estates where violence had occurred or was expected.

Other measures were taken for the safety of plantation staffs in remote areas, including the issue of police weapons on loan to individual planters.

Other measures, which involved legislation to enable the Government of the Federation to act decisively against persons challenging its authority, were being prepared.

These included the strengthening of restricted residence, seditious publication, printing press and emergency regulation enactments.

BANISHMENT DECISION

He said the strike situation was improving. On June 13, there were 22 strikes, with 4,800 workers involved, compared with 27 strikes with 6,000 workers a week earlier.

Asked by Mr Donner if he had considered the banishment of persons found guilty of banditry, whether British subjects or not, Mr Creech Jones said they were giving immediate consideration to a banishment ordinance.

At L. J. Jennings, Conservative, asked: "Do you agree with the statement of Mr Malcolm MacDonald, (the Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in South East Asia) that international Communism is playing an important part in this unrest? Why have powers of banishment not been

granted until now by the Colonial Office?"

Mr Creech Jones said a decision about banishment was about to be made.

Regarding Communist propaganda, regulations relating to all kinds of subversive propaganda had been tightened and certain steps taken to amend the trade union regulations.

INADEQUATE POLICE

Answering Mr Oliver Stanley, wartime Colonial Secretary, who spoke of the numerical weakness of the police in Malaya, Mr Creech Jones said further steps had been taken to increase the police force in the last few weeks.

Emergency measures had also been adopted to get out to Malaya new equipment and apparatus which had been on order for some time.

There had been no request from the local Government about the use of troops. That was under consideration by the Colonial Office.

In reply to Mr L. A. Bramall, Labour, who asked for an assurance that measures to preserve order would be accompanied by others to ensure that the root causes of the discontent in Malaya were removed, the Colonial Secretary said that several Commissions had been sent to Malaya to examine the economic and social background.

Sir Ralph Glynn, Conservative, asked if the police had been provided with aircraft. Mr Creech Jones said they were trying to meet the request of the police for assistance.

Mr William Gallagher, Communist, protested that it was intolerable that anyone should be allowed to put down a question about Communist-inspired murder "when there is no evidence of any kind."

He said there had been ghastly outrages in Britain since the war and no one put it down to Communist-inspired murder.

"It is a scandal," he said.

Mr Donner intervened to say that the evidence came from the High Commissioner himself.

GALLAGHER'S QUESTIONS

Mr Gallagher also asked: "On what grounds the Malayan Federation Government had declared illegal the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions?"

Mr Creech Jones said he was awaiting a report on the matter from the High Commissioner.

Mr Gallagher asked: "Is the Minister aware that where there is such a situation as appears to exist in Malaya, it is very undesirable to try and remedy it by oppression and suppression rather than by a clear straight forward Socialist progressive policy?"

Mr Creech Jones denied there was any repression. "We are concerned with certain subversive organisations in Malaya and the necessary action must be taken in view of the background of violence and disturbance there at the present time."

Mr Creech Jones made no further reply when Mr Gallagher asked if it was not a case of "palpable repression when a trade union federation is being declared illegal in such a situation as exists in Malaya, where the masses of the people for generations were kept submerged in the lowest conditions by the Tories of this country."

In the House of Lords, Lord Alton, Conservative, asked the Government whether it could now make a full statement about the murder of Mr John Ramsden,

managing director of a Malayan estate and son of Sir John Ramsden in Malaya on June 8.

Lord Listowel, Minister of State for the Colonies, said a full report had been called for, but had not yet been received.

A preliminary report from the High Commissioner had stated that the police were satisfied that the murder was in no way connected with the recent waves of politically inspired crimes in Malaya.—Reuter.

ANOTHER MURDER

Singapore, June 16.—Ten gunmen, armed with automatics and revolvers, today ambushed a Chinese foreman of a rubber estate near Kuala Lumpur in the Johore area, and shot him dead.

This was the fifth murder today in the disorders in Malaya following the shooting of three British managers of rubber estates and a Chinese contractor.

The Chinese foreman was a supporter of the Kuomintang (the Chinese Government party). Three leading Kuomintang supporters were killed in the same district last Saturday.

The Straits Times declared in its issue dated tomorrow that the whole British regime in Malaya was challenged by the murders.

"Is there to be a constitutional civilised government or a government by the gun and knife?" the paper asked.

Under the heading: "Governor or get out," the paper questioned whether the police were adequately armed to deal with "a combination of guerilla, bandit and political killer."

"The spirit, equipment and methods required to stamp out this savage and ferocious threat are those of jungle fighting in the late war rather than those of peacetime police operations."—Reuter.



The postponed King's Birthday parade which took the form this morning of a march past at the Cenotaph was marred by heavy rain. Nevertheless the march past was carried out with fine precision. Here is seen a contingent of the Buffs marching through the city streets on the way to the saluting base.—Staff Photographer.

March Past Carried Out In Drenching Rain

Soaked to the skin, about one thousand officers and men of the three Services and the Hongkong Police, marched smartly through the city from Wanchai this morning to take part in the postponed King's Birthday parade.

Assembling at the junction of Stubbs Road and Gap Road, the troops comprising the Royal Navy, Royal Marines (with band), Buffs (with Band), Royal Air Force, Hongkong Police, and Inniskillings (with Band), paraded through Queen's Road East and Queen's Road Central turning into Pedder Street out to the waterfront and then along Connaught Road Central passing the saluting base opposite the Cenotaph.

Crowds thronged the pavements all along the route while verandahs were also filled with eager onlookers.

At the saluting base, where the Union Jack was flown at the masthead, stood His Excellency the Governor, Sir Alexander Grantham, in full white ceremonial uniform with sword, and wearing a red and white plumed helmet.

His Excellency took the salute and did not wear a raincoat.

Senior officers at the Saluting Base were Admiral Sir Denis Boyd (Commander-in-Chief of the British Pacific Fleet), Rear-Admiral R. D. Oliver, Commodore C. L. Robertson, Major-General F. R. C. Matthews (General Officer Commanding), Brigadier H. A. Skone, Air Commodore S. N. Webster (Air Officer Commanding) and Mr D. W. Macintosh (Commissioner of Police).

The order of the march was Royal Navy; Royal Marine Band; Royal Marines; Band of the Buffs; the Buffs; Royal Air Force; Police; Band of the Inniskillings; and the Inniskillings.

Rich Farmlands Devastated

Sydney, June 16.—A thousand square miles of northern New South Wales—one of Australia's richest dairy and sugar growing areas—has been devastated by swirling flood waters spreading south in the wake of the worst cyclone for 50 years.

The floods were today rolling down on the towns of Ullmarra and Maclean after the Clarence River burst its banks. No deaths have been reported from the submerged town of Lismore, though many of its 4,000 inhabitants had last-minute escapes.

Rowing boats, carrying rescue workers, are now the only traffic in many formerly busy New South Wales towns.—Reuter.

WAVE OF STRIKES IN EUROPE

Blood Flows In French City

London, June 16.—A wave of strikes swept Western Europe, drawing nearly 300,000 persons from factories and classrooms of four nations in protest against meagre wages and cramped living conditions.

Britain, Belgium, France and the United States Zone of Germany are affected.

Blood flowed in Clermont-Ferrand, "rubber capital" of France, as police and soldiers ousted strikers from the factory building.

Nearly 200 persons were injured in the 11-hour battle, which ended in temporary victory for the peace forces.

The city is in a state of "armed truce" tonight. More than 2,000 troops, mobile guards and local police held the factory, but nearly 20,000 strikers were entrenched in the surrounding streets.

LONDON WALK-OUT

Less violent, but more vital, strikes threatened Britain's food supply and Belgium's industry. In London, an unofficial walkout of 12,000 stevedores left thousands of tons of perishable foods lying on the docks. Seventy-five ships lay idle in the Thames as dockers protested minor disciplinary measures against 11 of their fellows.

The Belgian industry was paralyzed by a strike of 250,000 iron and steel workers, who were demanding a five per cent wage increase and a raise in minimum wages.

The situation was less grave in Heidelberg, Germany, but the issues were no less important to the strikers—2,500 students who paraded in an orderly demonstration today, demanding improved living conditions and better study facilities. There was no indication of central organization in the outbreak of student strikes. They appeared to be spontaneous protests by discontented individuals, fired by the ferment of spring.

Each nation is striving to settle its disorders in a way fitting the nature of its own particular troubles. France was rushing reinforcements to Clermont-Ferrand as strikers demanded the withdrawal of troops already there and threatened a general sympathy strike to enforce (Continued on Page 8)

PLANE WRECKAGE FOUND

Lisbon, June 16.—Lisbon airport announced today that American planes had found wreckage aloft in the Atlantic believed to be that of the three flying fortresses missing since Monday.

Two Portuguese warships have been ordered to the areas.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Debtor-Creditor Debate

THE Debtor-Creditor Ordinance is now law and needs only the formal assent of the Governor to make it effective. Thus any discussion of its merits or weaknesses becomes academic. Nevertheless there was quite an interesting debate in Legislative Council yesterday which, if nothing else, went to show that the "Unofficials" had given a certain amount of thought to this controversial subject. Curiously enough it was the supporters of the Bill who offered the closest analysis of its debatable features. The opponents, Sir Man-kam Lo and Mr T. N. Chiu, contented themselves with a flat rejection of the Ordinance on the ground that the debtors would prefer to take their chance on a court decision regarding the validity of occupation payments. Government replies to criticism, therefore, had to be confined to legalistic interpretation of international law which might, or might not be upheld by a Court. Government's argument all along has been that it would be thoroughly inequitable to one party or another if it were left to a court to return an overall decision on the validity or otherwise of occupation payments, inasmuch that it would be a verdict that could not take into account any special individual circumstances. It is difficult to disagree with this approach, and if accepted, the only bones of contention remaining are the actual terms of the Ordinance. Here again there has been a very

determined effort to strike a compromise based on equity. Mr Landale, Mr Roberts and Mr Marsh devoted considerable time in examining the provisions, and for the most part, reached conclusions probably shared by the bulk of the general public. On the subject of interest payments there remains room for dispute and discontent. The argument that the banks are entitled to interest on loans during the occupation period because they had been deprived of the use of the money advanced by them carries some weight, because, by the same token, most of their debtors were similarly penalised by the Japanese occupation. Moreover, the position regarding interest has become further complicated by the two and a half years' lapse of time between the liberation and the passing of the Debtor-Creditor legislation. The presumption is that debtors will be liable for interest from the day of the Japanese occupation until redemption of the debt, on the basis of an Ordinance which, it is frankly admitted, is a compromise arrangement unsupported by any high court ruling. Here then, debtors are penalised owing to circumstances entirely beyond their control; wherefore, if it is regarded as equitable that some form of interest should be payable, then its applicability should be restricted to the period between the Japanese occupation and liberation day. It is a concession which would fit suitably a measure which, from first to last, is a compromise.

DEBTORS' QUESTIONS

Mr Gallagher also asked: "On what grounds the Malayan Federation Government had declared illegal the Pan-Malayan Federation of Trade Unions?"

Mr Creech Jones said he was awaiting a report on the matter from the High Commissioner.

Mr Gallagher asked: "Is the Minister aware that where there is such a situation as appears to exist in Malaya, it is very undesirable to try and remedy it by oppression and suppression rather than by a clear straight forward Socialist progressive policy?"

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In the House of Lords, Lord Alton, Conservative, asked the Government whether it could now make a full statement about the murder of Mr John Ramsden,

NATIONALISATION DEMAND

Blackpool, June 16.—An immediate nationalisation of Britain's iron and steel industry by an emergency decree was demanded by the Foundry Workers' Union Conference here today.

The delegates, representing 77,000 foundrymen, rejected a proposal to withhold compensation from owners, but agreed that only the minimum rates of compensation should be paid for obsolete plants which should afterwards be demolished and rebuilt on modern lines.—Reuter.

Arab Condition For Palestine Settlement

Cairo, June 16.—The Arab League indicated today it is willing to participate in negotiations for a permanent Palestine settlement on condition the United Nations partition plan is abandoned.

Count Folke Bernadotte, the U. N. mediator, said the League promised to send four experts to his headquarters on June 21 on the island of Rhodes. He said, "These experts are just consultants who will help us in our work for a short period but will take no decisions."

Count Bernadotte said he did not know whether Israeli authorities are prepared to send a similar group, but he expected to find out when he contacts Jewish leaders in Tel Aviv on Thursday. He plans to return to Rhodes on Friday.

FIGHTING FRONT QUIET

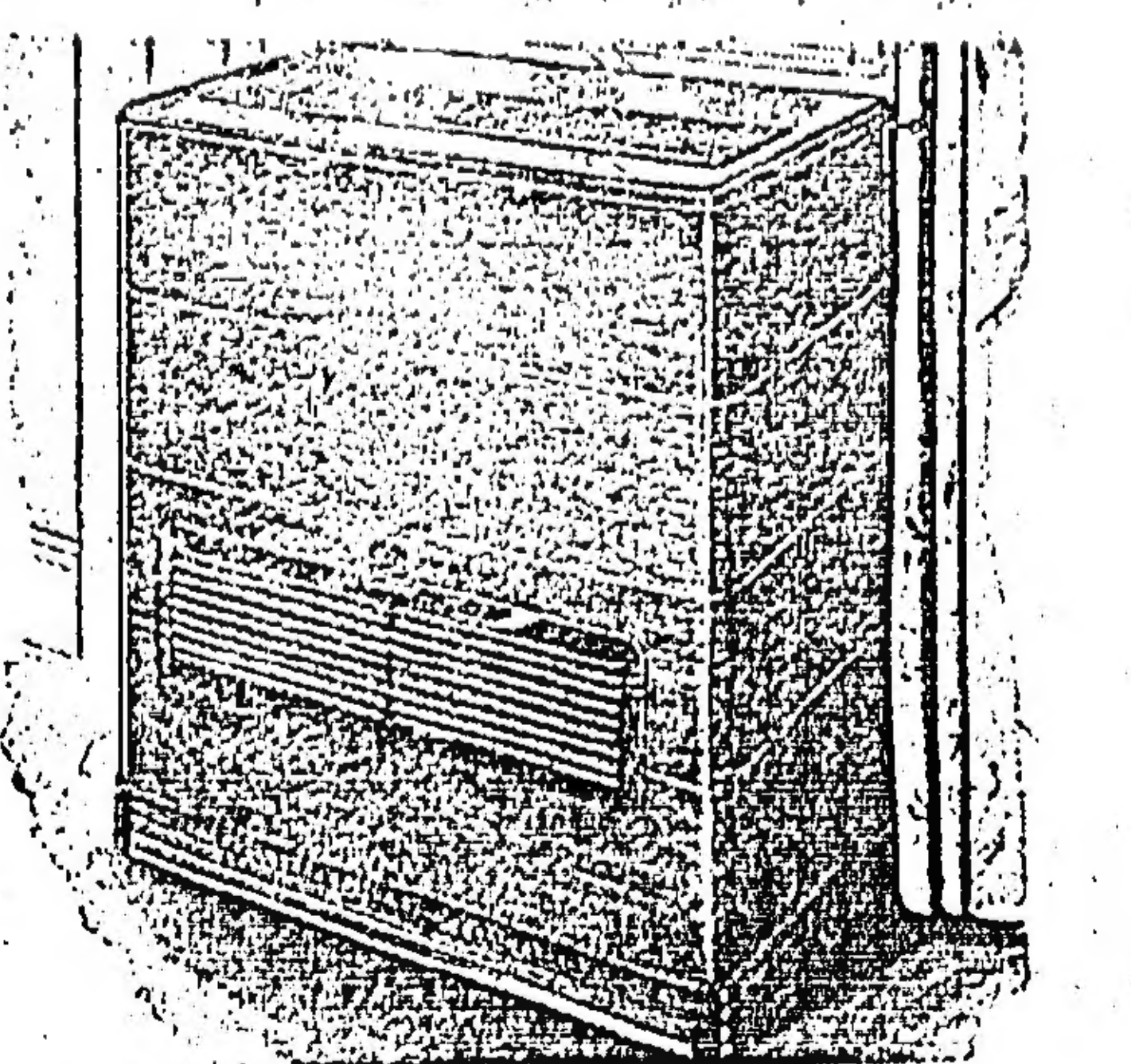
Palestine's fighting fronts remained quiet on this sixth day of the four-week truce. Count Bernadotte conferred in Cairo with the five members of the League—Trans-Jordan, and with Abdel Rahman Azzam Pasha, the Arab League Secretary General.

Upon emerging from the meeting with the U. N. mediator, Azzam Pasha said, "We notified Count Bernadotte that we will accept no solution based on establishment of a Jewish state, or partition."

The basic deadlock remains. The Jews have made it equally clear that they do not intend to give up their new state of Israel.—Associated Press.

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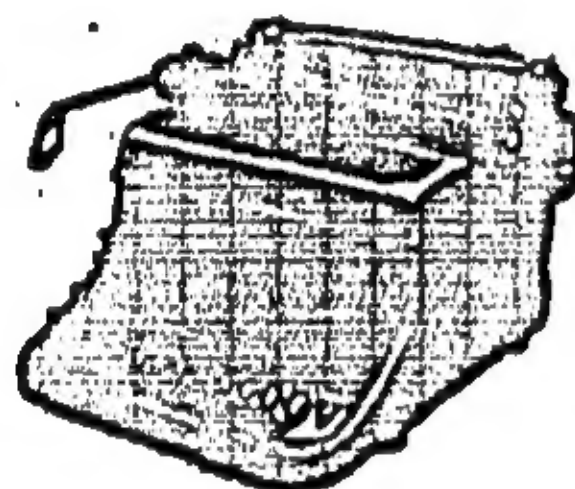
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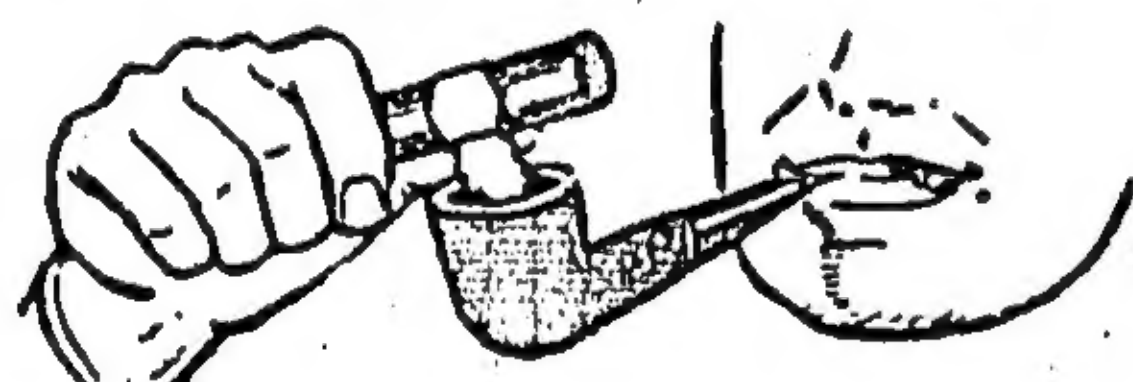
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WOMANSENSE

BRIGHTEN UP YOUR PORCH

By ELEANOR ROSS

WITH such beautiful porch and terrace furniture back on the market, it is a challenge this year to do right by the porch and make every use of its possibilities. Whether it is wide open, partially or fully enclosed, it should be outdoor living space, a real outdoor living room, and worthy of something better than nondescript pieces in an indifferent setting.

Instead of inheriting the left-overs from the rest of the house, the porch should have first call on a good number of interesting and comfortable pieces. Otherwise, whatever has to be used, should be nicely finished or done over.

Open Porch

Of course if one has to cope with an open porch facing the street, as is the case with many houses, then it can't be treated quite as gayly as far as colour is concerned as it could if it had some privacy. But it can get a hint of privacy with bamboo or wide venetian blinds, or a little toned down. Give it a living room treatment. Make it comfortable with big chairs, a sofa or glider, a table and chairs for dining or games, and a desk.

If you are using discarded pieces from other rooms, paint the furniture one colour and choose fabric in a contrasting colour for upholstery, either plain or patterned. Slip covers are out of place on an exposed porch, and any recovering you may do should be in water-repellent material.

Any Colour Scheme

Almost any colour scheme is good. Clear strong colours like red and yellow, blue and green are nice. Use plenty of colour in the furniture, rugs or floors and the fabrics.

Both bamboo and metal furniture are well suited to the porch. There are handsome pieces in wrought iron, in aluminium and we are pleased to report that rattan furniture is back, and in particularly handsome designs. One or two nice pieces of either metal or summer wood can be used with painted furniture, and the colour on the cushions should be the same or in the same colour for all pieces.

It is not necessary to have all the pieces the same shape, type or style, but every piece should have a casual air about it, and look as if it belonged in a room that catered to the outdoors and the sun.

— If — A child can have a garden plot!

By Garry
Cleveland
Myers, Ph.D.

FORTUNATE is the child who can have a garden plot, however small, all his own, which he plants and cultivates faithfully. Ideal would be the schools which provided good education for many children through school gardens. The child there has supervision at his gardening and can enjoy working in his garden plot while many other children are working at theirs.

These gardens need cultivation and care long after the school vacation begins. The best moral values to be gained by the child from this garden usually comes during the vacation. He must have a strong interest and self-drive to care for it faithfully then. The wise parent on the next week after school ends for the summer begins to cultivate this interest and self-drive. More frequent visits with the child to his garden and more help given him then may be very effective.

Even so, a good many children may neglect their garden during vacation, and when they do so their moral loss may be serious. If skilful methods at

persuasion fail you should require your child to care for his school garden during summer. Check on it at regular intervals.

Likewise require your child who has a home garden plot to care for it properly. In case it is a very small plot he should also be required to help care for the family vegetable garden, in case he is over six or seven. Very well, of course, if you can persuade him to offer such help regularly. But most parents should not figure on mere persuasion as workable. They should require the child to do such jobs about the home and find ways (other than with the tongue) to make their requirements effective. Often it will help the child to have a written schedule to be followed reasonably. Though rains may interrupt this schedule, having no approximate schedule encourages his neglect.

Outside Work

At the home where there is much outside work to be done, a few skilful parents will be able to win the child to choose to share reasonably in this work. But most parents won't.

Unfortunately, most parents suppose they should be so clever as to be almost unable to keep the child from helping about the home. What most growing children are missing in character education at home today is being made to do regularly about the home many jobs they would rather not do. Why bring them to be done and paraded? Gardening should be an interesting hobby to them. They will grow to love the garden and the home.

Just Prejudice

CHICAGO—Two North-western University language experts say prejudice is the only reason people turn up their noses at perfectly good dog biscuits.

Surinder S. Sura and Harry Weinberg claim they proved their point.

"We gave dog biscuits to a class, telling them they were crackers," they said. "They all thought the biscuits were fine. But when we offered them crackers and told them they were dog biscuits, they refused."

That 'Lacy' Look Again!



By ALICE ALDEN

FOR many centuries the nimble fingers of the women of France have been making exquisite lace. Alencon, Chantilly, beautiful rose point, laces of heirloom richness. Our designers, once again are using real French lace for some of their most striking creations. O'Callaghan is importing the cream of the

lace crop to make this the latest of seasons. Chantilly lace in sapphire blue, yards and yards of it, is a dramatic part of this striking dance dress. It is a strapless ballerina model, the skirt stiffened with horsehair and finished with a lace flounce.

RED RYDER

Found at Last

By Fred Harman



Natural Look for Eyebrows



Musical Comedy Star Nanette Fabray says that outlining brows and the lower lid of the eyes is an important part of eye make-up.

By HELEN FOLLETT

THERE is an old saying that a woman will sacrifice everything for her complexion, even her complexion. That has been true of eyebrows during the last two decades. They've gone through such a process of remodeling that there just isn't anything left of them. Naturally, there is a turn-about. Beauty specialists implore the cash customer to lay off the poor little things, to let them assume a more natural appearance.

First intentions were good enough. The girls started plucking stray fuzzers that had wandered from the fold. It was fun; it became an obsession. Some of those ducks who go in for extreme effects annihilated their completely, didn't even resort to crayon. Mona Lisa style!

Neat eyebrows, black as the raven's wing, give character to the feminine countenance. The depleted wreath of an eyebrow imparts a vacant expression; if it is lifted too high one carries a permanent look of surprise that is no beauty bargin.

To take on an upward tilt at the far end of the forehead scimitar is to assume the look of Mephistopheles and who in the world wants to look like Satan? Yet it has been done, is still being done by some misguided young ladies.

We urge the members of this beauty class to do their eyebrow weeding with restraint, to avoid frankish effects that are strictly out of date and of which the poor public is weary.

Brush your eyebrows daily; put a little brilliantine on the bristles of the brush. When you wash your face, shampoo them. They are dust catchers of the first order; they were designed not only for the purpose of decoration, but to catch beads of sweat that might flow down the noble brow and dust that might enter the eyes.

If you are doubtful about your present pattern, seek professional attention. Beauty operators do cute tricks with eyebrows. And learn how to use an eyebrow pencil. It adds a nice touch.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

The Toys Went on a Picnic

—And the Children Didn't Even Miss Them—

By MAX TRELL

THE house was dark and quiet, because it was late at night and everyone was fast asleep. But in the playroom it was quite a different story. At exactly twelve o'clock, Mrs. Cuckoo opened the door of her cottage-in-the-clock and called out at the top of her voice: "Time to start! Everybody up! Up! Up! Everybody up!"

With that Mrs. Cuckoo, instead of stepping back into her cottage and shutting the door, flew around the playroom and began darting at Teddy the Stuffed Bear, General Tin the tin soldier, Mary-Jane the rag doll, Miss China Doll, Mr. Punch and his wife Judy, and everybody else who was asleep in the room.

She also woke up the canary, the cat and the goldfish.

"Time to start on our picnic!" she kept saying. Finally everyone was up. Knarf and Hanid, the shadow-children with the turned-around names, who were fast asleep in a corner of the hall near the umbrella stand, heard that noise and came running into the playroom.

"If you're going on the picnic with us, you'd better be ready to start at once!" Mrs. Cuckoo said.

Middle of the Night

Hanid said: "Where are we going? It's the middle of the night! How can you go on a picnic in the middle of the night?"

"Just come along and you'll see," said Mrs. Cuckoo. "Children go on picnics in the middle of the day. But we're not children. We go on picnics in the middle of the night."

By this time General Tin had saddled the Hobby Horse, and everyone was getting on his back. So Knarf and Hanid got on, too. Mrs. Cuckoo stood on the Hobby Horse's head, and the canary stood on his tail. Mr. Punch carried the goldfish in a little jar.

The cat also wanted to go. The canary objected and said there wasn't any more room. But the cat said she'd make room, so she squeezed in between Teddy the Stuffed Bear and Miss China Doll. Then General Tin shouted: "Giddyup!"...and the Hobby Horse gal-



5-12
"Time to get up," said Mrs. Cuckoo.

loped straight through the playroom wall!

Green Hilltop

On the other side was a beautiful hilltop, green with grass. The sun was shining. At the foot of the hill a brook sparkled as it ran among the reeds and cattails. From all around came the chirping of crickets. Robins sang their songs. Bumble-bees hummed.

Then Mary-Jane the rag doll, and Hanid, Judy and Miss China Doll spread a table-cloth on the grass. Everyone shouted with joy as the sandwiches were taken out of the baskets. Everyone ate so much they could hardly eat another crumb. So all the remaining crumbs were scattered for the birds to eat.

Played Games

Later they played games. They played tag up and down around the hill. The only one who didn't like it was the canary. He complained that the cat kept chasing him, long after the game was over, and never bothered to chase anyone else. But the cat only smiled and licked her chops, but she promised not to do the canary any harm.

Then finally they all climbed back on the Hobby Horse, and rode quietly home again. It was just morning when they got there. And none of the children ever knew that their toys had been on a picnic.

Make a — PIN-UP FAN

(Continued from yesterday)

The next thing is to look through some old magazines and cut out some coloured trimmings, such as flowers, birds, or any designs that you will want to paste into each space of the marked fan. Or, you might have a collection of birthday cards which will give you some excellent designs. These are pasted into place. The border of the fan, as shown, was cut from a paper napkin and pasted around the semi-circle. Place some books on top until the border and the trimmings have set.

The small semi-circle is filled in with blue crayon.

Now glue a flat or rounded stick to the back and let this set well before touching the fan. In order to doubly secure the stick, tie some string around it. This will be covered later with a ribbon.

If you make two fans, you can work on one while the other is in press. Besides, think how lovely these fans, one on each side of your dressing-table, would look.

The next step is to refold the fan until it has just the right spread and then give it first one and then another coat of white shellac. But be sure and let the first coat dry before applying the second coat. The final touch is the ribbon. We used blue velvet.

MISSING VOWELS

Vowels have been omitted and the words run together in the following sentence about Mexico. Insert the vowels and break up the line to form a good sentence:

GTMLSMXC'SSTRNNGHBRU

Answer

Guatemala is Mexico's southern neighbour.

Rupert's Island Adventure—14



As the iron handle is turned the great barrier slides upward in its groove until there is space for the dwarf to edge the boat under it and into the dark, dank entrance. "What a gloomy place!" says Willie, shakily. "Isn't there any other door to the tower?" "No," says the dwarf. "This is the only way in, and that barrier is always kept shut. The professor's experiments are so important that he can't have strangers coming in." "Oh, what an exciting place," says Rupert.

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WORLD NEWS IN PICTURES



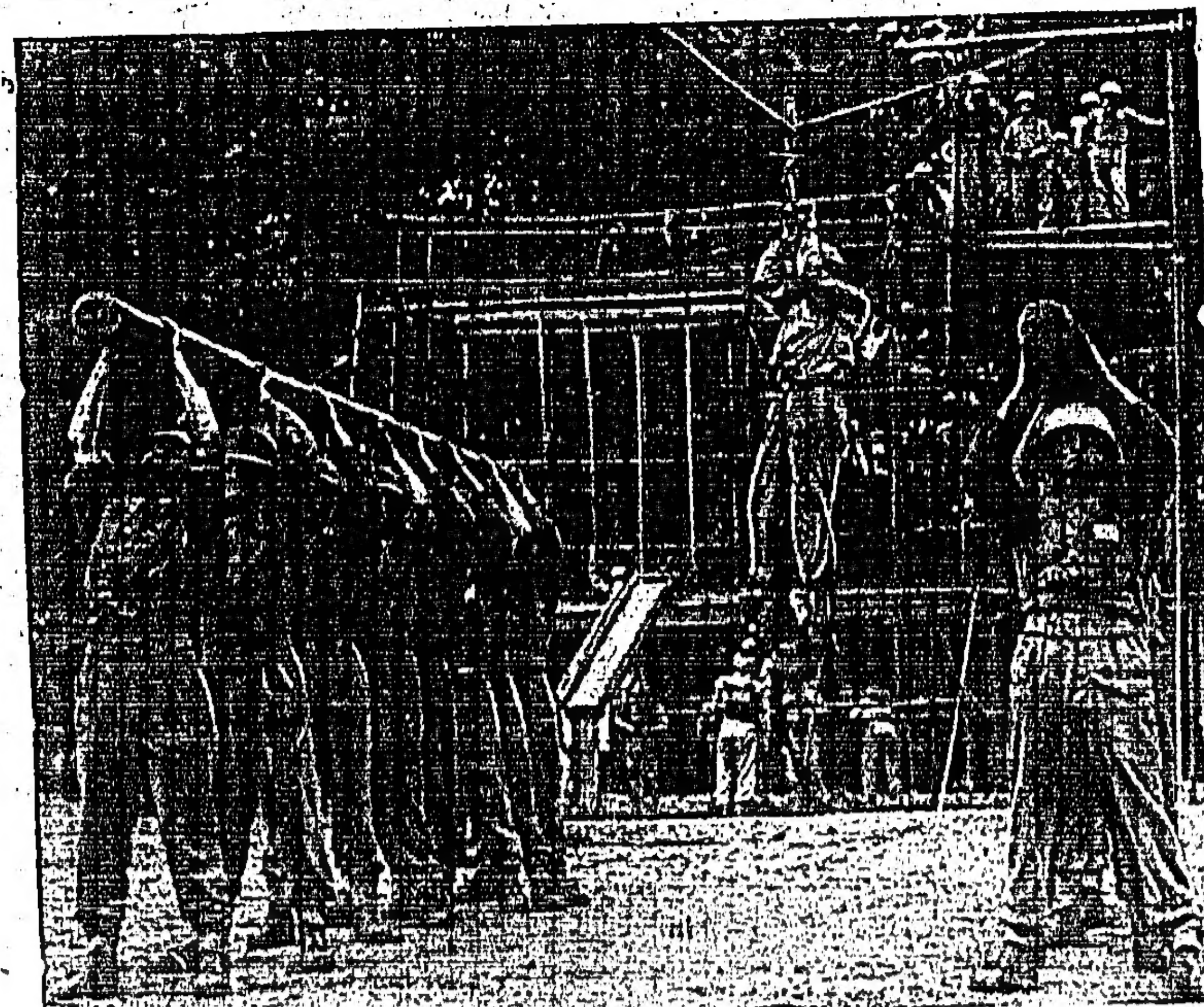
TOJO ON TRIAL—Lt-Col. A. S. Kenworthy, in charge of war crime prisoners in Tokyo, stands beside Hideki Tojo, who after more than two years of trial recently had his last say before the Tribunal. The Allied Tribunal is now in the process of reviewing the case, and a decision is expected soon.



SISTER ACT—Wearing identical clothing, Patricia, (left) and Diana Hutchinson drew admiring glances from other guests attending the Royal Presentation Party given by the King and Queen in London. The sisters wore "new look" dresses striped in black and white, and face-framing bonnets.



CITRUS QUEEN—Shirley Rhodes, 16, selected to reign as Queen of the Florida Citrus Exposition in Winter Haven, shows her style by sampling her wares.



'DEATH GLIDE'—While parachutist volunteers practise with a heavy pole, another volunteer takes his turn at the "Death Glide"—a pulley running on a tight wire cable—at the R.A.F. Parachute and Glider Training School in Upper Heyford, near Oxford.



BUDDING BUILDER—Lu-Anne Jones, 19, was selected to act as hostess for the third annual Home and Building Exposition in Los Angeles. Exhibits will range from household gadgets to a complete home.



TROBRIAND MARKET PLACE—Natives of the Trobriand Islands, an archipelago 100 miles east of New Guinea, carry on their traditional occupations much as they did before the white man visited them. A taste for oysters, rather than an admiration for pearls, led their fishermen to dive into the deep lagoons. The Australian Government administers the islands, and makes sure that traders in search of wealth do not disrupt native life. Here, the natives sell their copra, and each basket is carefully weighed and the value calculated.



TO AID MEDICAL SCIENCE—Scientist Dr John W. Coltman peers through a laboratory test device in Pittsburgh which has helped him and his colleagues to discover how the X-ray image seen on the screen of a fluoroscope can be brightened 500 times. It provides a means of guiding, focusing and accelerating the electron beam which "carries" the image along the length of the tube and imprints it on a small screen near the eyepiece. The machine will give physicians a clearer view of their patients' internal organs in living action.



SUSPICIOUS—Linda Satterwhite, aged 3, doesn't even trust the photographer. Doctors at a Danville, (Illinois) hospital used a bronchoscope, forceps and vacuum tube to remove pecan meats from her lungs. Now she distrusts all gadgets.

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SOPHIE POURS—Sophie Tucker, the original "Red Hot Mamma" of the American stage, pours tea for Sir Frederick Wells, Lord Mayor of London, on whom she called after her recent arrival in England to fill an engagement.

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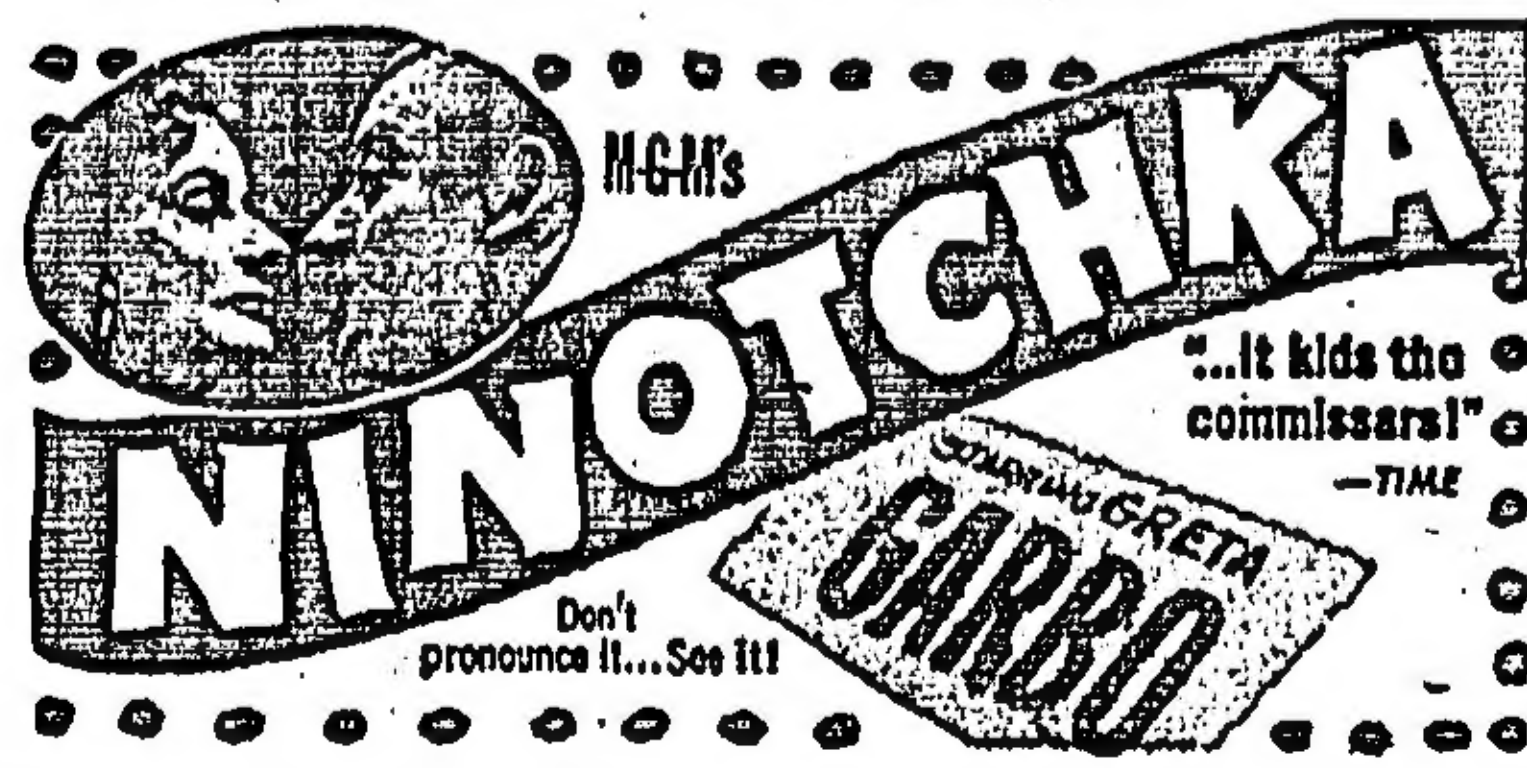
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NEXT CHANGE

MILLIONS LAUGHS, GORGEOUS GIRLS, HEART-THRILLS!
James STEWART
Paulotto GODDARD in "POT OF GOLD"

JAMES Cameron's Column

from SOUTH AFRICA:-

Never a voice spoke in English, so I kept my mouth shut

DR DANIEL FRANCOIS MALAN, the ponderous, sombre, 74-year-old Premier Elect of a bewildered South Africa and prophet of the White Man's Republic to come, arrived at Pretoria this afternoon on a wave of circum-spect heeling that had followed his train from the Cape.

In the Union capital—a firm and zealous stronghold of Nationalism—the crowds gathered to applaud the man who defeated Smuts, who only just failed to keep South Africa out of the war, who has come to power pledged to preserve the twin theories of race superiority and national separation.

There are two official flags for the Union of South Africa—the Union Jack and the Union Tricolour—and neither was in any sort of evidence as the Blue Train drew in.

Instead, from all over Pretoria had appeared a great gay multitude of Vierkleur, the brave old independent Transvaal banner which is now adopted as the Republican Flag of South Africa.

Most of them were obviously new. Hitherto there was no great run of such a standard.

Highly Excited

FOR some days Pretoria has been highly excited at the return of Malan, a symbol of South Africa's Chauvinism and withdrawal from a world of tolerance and liberalism.

It has a university, and the students are notoriously plus monarchiste que le Roi, and vice versa.

There has been much flag wagging and insistence on speaking only Afrikaans as "English is no longer the language of South Africa's capital." Certainly during all today's manifestations was none heard to speak English—not even I—who shrewdly kept my mouth shut.

Speculation

IT is probably easy at a hysterical moment like this to over-estimate the significance of drilled cheers, mob applause, the odd upraised arm, and the general Fuehrer worship of such a scene.

After a long station wait, filled with songs and banner flapping hymns and psalms, "Die Stem Van Suid Afrika," "Sarie Maries," and sundry Volksliedere (probably the best contributions South Africa has made to the world), in came the Blue Train

dead on time (it better had been on such a day) and out came Dr Malan—big, solemn, bespectacled, dressed as ever in the dark, featureless clothes of an ex-predicant, his vast fixed face breaking as it were against his will in a gratified beam at his reception.

The Vierkleurs waved, the voices cried their greeting in the tongue of their people, a few hands—to be honest, not very many—rose in the traditional Fascist salute, and the godly exclusive prophet of a White Man's Africa drove off among the police motorbike escort to the Premiership.

What all this means is still a subject for unending speculation all over South Africa.

A few of the English-speaking Union Party supporters have, undeniably, got the wind up; talk

rather crazily of possible boycotts and discrimination, of fanciful flights to Rhodesia.

On the other side the fervent "Nats" talk equally absurdly of instant secession, of completely crushing legislation against all non-Afrikaanders.

Malan's triumph does not imply the exaltation of, say, Mr Pirow and the installation of Oswald Mosley as Governor General. It does, however, imply wildly retrogressive measures of repression against the natives and Uitlanders of all kinds—Indians, for a start and the Jews are not too happy either.

Since Malan's majority in the Assembly is only nine and in the Senate none at all, he clearly cannot make violent constitutional changes (like secession from the Empire) without a bit of parliamentary reorganisation first.

Whether he will do that, or play for popularity by conciliating "English" voters who put him in on his "crush the native" policy alone, is a big argument here.

Playing Safe

THIS much is known: Malan would not relish being called a Fascist; nevertheless, he is an acknowledged member of the pro-Nazi totalitarian Afrikaner secret society, the Broederbond, he has accepted support from the stormtroop army known as "Oswaldbeweging," and he is committed to the policy of "keeping South Africa white" if it means putting the lesser breeds behind fences indefinitely.

But even the pious doctor cannot isolate South Africa physically from the rest of the world, however much he tried to do so spiritually; he is bound, quite bound, to play safe for a time to come in the simple interest of avoiding an economic crisis.

Smuts Accepts

MEANWHILE, as Malan entered the capital, his defeated rival Smuts abruptly emerged from his Achilles' heel, in which he had been rigorously brooding since the election.

He will accept the offer of colleague Clark who will give up the safe seat of Pretoria East, and "do his duty as leader of the Opposition."

For a while he will be doing this duty by remote control—from Cambridge, England and Leyden, Holland, where he has some academic engagements to fulfil. It leaves a vacuum. Those South Africans who do not like Malan are a little bemused as to where to turn for help.

— MACARTHUR'S HOPES ARE SLIM —

THE campaign for General Douglas MacArthur as Republican Presidential nominee has been handicapped by the General's absence from the battleground of U.S. national politics and the fact that his military position precluded a direct personal effort by him.

Informed of the General's availability for the nomination if offered, MacArthur's friends continued the campaign after setbacks in Wisconsin and Nebraska primary elections, and now believe that a nuclear strength of about 25 delegates may be obtained on an early ballot at the Philadelphia, National Convention. But a greater strength and possibility of nomination would apparently depend upon a hopeless deadlock among the active candidates, Stassen, Taft and Dewey, which would compel a canvass of alternative compromise candidates.

Meanwhile, partisans of General MacArthur have explored every possibility of arranging some dramatic personal

Second of a special series of articles outlining the chances of various U.S. Presidential aspirants. The author is HARRY W. FRANTZ, veteran United Press political commentator.

gesture on his part which would bring him sharply into the national political scene, and permit political "capitalisation" of his brilliant record as a military commander and administrator.

Now regretting that a "hero's welcome home" had not been arranged months ago, before the unforeseen reversal in Wisconsin and Nebraska dulled the MacArthur boom, his friends continue to explore the possibility of (1) his early appearance before a joint session of Congress to report on Japan; (2) an address by international broadcast on some patriotic occasion; and (3) his attendance at the Phil-

adelphia Convention. All those projects are contingent upon decisions of the General himself, which have not been reported from Tokyo.

The remaining slim hope that General MacArthur might be nominated President at Philadelphia rests on numerous uncertain contingencies. If, after a deadlock, Vandenberg should not become the compromise nominee, friends of MacArthur hope that some of Vandenberg's supporters might swing to him. The Michigan Senator had favoured MacArthur's candidacy in 1944.

The "release" of delegates by various "favourite son" candidates after early balloting also offers a source of possible MacArthur votes. Such a favourable course obviously would depend upon further indication of strong popular support.

Eleventh-hour opinion among Washington friends of General MacArthur is that a systematic national campaign should have been organized many months ago. He has never had opportunity to make personal expressions on "the great national issues now before the public. Other candidates have battered the public through every channel of communication.

General MacArthur was born at Little Rock, Arkansas, on January 26, 1880, but Wisconsin is now his home state. First in the class of

1903 at the United States Military Academy, he started his career as a lieutenant of engineers.

In World War I he was organizer, Chief of Staff and Commander in turn of the famous 42nd (Rainbow) Division which made history in France.

He was Chief of Staff of the United States Army, from 1930 to 1935, when he checked the progressive depletion of the armed forces and laid the foundations for a mechanized modern army. His annual reports in that period correctly anticipated the future course of "blitz" warfare and mobile armored forces.

In 1943 and 1944 he developed the "island-hopping" strategy in the southwestern and southern Pacific which led to the recovery of the Philippine Islands, occupation of Okinawa and the beginning of air thrusts against Japan.

President Truman on August 14, 1945, announced General MacArthur's appointment as Supreme Allied Commander to receive the Japanese surrender and to command the occupation of Japan. His subsequent administration of Japan has been frequently commended in Congress and seems to be widely regarded as the most successful post-war peace operation in any former enemy country.—United Press.

(HARRY FRANTZ WILL CONTINUE THIS SERIES TOMORROW)



"Here you are, a shillingsworth more than your ration, and if your husband doesn't win the Olympic 100 yards for Britain, it won't be my fault!"

THE BAL TABARIN

WANTS A MARSHALL PLAN FOR NUDES

By HAYNES THOMPSON

PARIS, June 4—A dollar shortage has halted the importation of foreign nudes for the Bal Tabarin, in the heart of roaring Montmartre.

According to Marcel Dupont, director of the show, prewar imports of American and British "talent" have not been revived. They once offered the show its best source of new girls.

"They want to be paid in dollars or pounds. We don't have any dollars or pounds," Dupont said miserably.

Dupont, who has been at the Tabarin for 18 years, has plenty of other problems—like finding tall girls with a maximum of curves who will show them a minimum of modesty.

But changing the seven-night-a-week show—a headache for most producers—rarely bothers him. French governments come and go. Wars are declared. People change. But not the Tabarin and seldom its show.

KEEP COMING

Tourists coming back today who dropped in 10 months ago find no change. There won't be one until November—if then—according to Dupont.

"Why should we change?" he asked. "The customers like it. They keep coming."

His current worry, he said, is getting new girls. With foreign exchange, his choice is local.

According to Dupont, good nudes are still hard to find. The critical shortage which followed the war is less acute, but competition is keener.

Even without foreign nudes, to tourists the Tabarin is still one of the liveliest spots in town. It has been that since it opened in 1904.

Tourists expect the Can Can, bare bosoms and shapely legs when they come to Paris. Dupont gives them 120 minutes of the same, sliced out in three portions of 40 minutes each. The total cast of 48 includes 13 nudes and 16 dancers. The girls range in age from 16-year-old Michelle Fraisse to 28-year-old, Gizi Varga. Both are part of the reason why an average of 600 customers show up nightly, with more packing the house on weekends.

MISS DIAMONDS

A six-foot, curvaceous blonde, Miss Varga left her Hungarian home at 15 because she didn't want to become a typist. She joined the Tabarin in 1939 and has been one of its stars ever since.

In the last show, she was one of two nudes who crawled gingerly over a couple of revolting wooden horses, to the unanimous delight of the customers.

Currently, she dances in an almost invisible lace dress, and represents "Miss Diamonds" in a parade of bodies.

Miss Varga, who needs none of them, speaks five languages.

Miss Fraisse is blonde and sixteen. Contrary to popular conception, foreign tourists are not the only customers at the Tabarin.

When the recent Paris Fair brought in thousands of visitors from the provinces, the place did a roaring business such that it hasn't been since the GI's left.

Robert Berckheim, business manager, agrees with Dupont, however, that the show needs more foreign faces—and figures.

With the girls frequently rotating between the Tabarin, the Casino de Paris and the Folies Bergere, the public, according to Berckheim, is not getting enough variety.

"What we really need," Berckheim said, "is a Marshall Plan of our own. Then we could get that foreign talent."—United Press.



"I know people say 'As rich as Croesus'—stupid! But if we can't find out where he lives, we can't burgle him, can we?"

NANCY Disc Jockey



By Ernie Bushmiller



SOLE AGENTS: NANYANG CO., LTD., HONGKONG

CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DISPUTE DECISION

Court Refuses To Interfere With Institution's Affairs INJUNCTION ACTION FAILS

An application brought by certain members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for an interlocutory injunction to restrain the Chamber from electing members of the Committee and Supervisory Committee and to restrain any person or persons so elected from acting in such capacity was dismissed, with costs to defendants, by Mr Justice T. J. Gould (Puisne Judge) in a judgment delivered at the Supreme Court this morning.

His Lordship held that no case had been made out sufficient to constrain or entitle the Court to interfere in the affairs of the Chamber and that the plaintiffs were not entitled to the declaration or injunction asked for.

The application was brought by Lai Yam-shuen, Hsu Chi-ling, Lam Hau-ink, Teal Ching-yun, Chiu Yiu-wah, Yung Sai-fong and Chai Sai-cheung, members of the Chamber, plaintiffs.

Mr H. G. Sheldon, KC, Mr Brook A. Bernatchi and Mr D. A. L. Wright, instructed by Mr F. L. Lam, appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, defendants, were represented by the Hon. Leo d'Almeida, KC, and Mr A. J. Clifford, instructed by the Hon. Sir Man-kam Lo, KC.

An application by plaintiffs for an interim injunction to restrain the Chamber at the annual meeting (which was held on May 19 when 20 supervisors were elected) from proceeding to the election of 20 members of the Supervisory Committee of the Chamber was rejected by the Acting Chief Justice, Mr Justice E. H. Williams, May 18.

THE JUDGMENT

The writ in this action which was brought by seven members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce (hereinafter called "The Chamber") seeks a declaration that the Chamber is not entitled to proceed to the election of the Committee and Supervisory Committee during the year 1948, and an injunction to restrain the Chamber from proceeding with such elections. The proceedings actually before the Court was an interim summons, the hearing of which was by consent treated as the trial of the action, asking for an interlocutory injunction (a) to restrain the defendants from electing members of the Committee and Supervisory Committee of the Chamber in contravention of the provisions of Article 32 of the Articles of Association and (b) to restrain any person or persons so elected as members of such Committee and Supervisory Committee from acting in such capacity.

The Chamber is a company limited by guarantee and by virtue of its objects holding the Governor's licence to dispense with the word "limited" in its name. From all the documents on file, it appears that certain changes in the Articles of Association had been mooted prior to the outbreak of the Pacific War and in 1947 what are referred to as "new" Articles were considered by a sub-committee and were approved at a general meeting of members on September 8, 1947. It was proposed to adopt the new Articles at another general meeting on October 10, 1947, but that meeting was adjourned until October 17 when on legal advice it was decided to convene another Extraordinary General Meeting to consider and pass the Articles which were in the meantime to be further considered. In view of the proposal to adopt the new Articles on October 10, it was resolved by the Committee that no new applications for membership received after 5 p.m. on October 14 would be considered. This resolution was rescinded at the meeting of October 17 and a sub-committee was appointed either then or at some subsequent date to consider new applications. By February, 1948, the sub-committee had considered over 3,000 applications and 2,977 were approved.

ALLEGATIONS

It is alleged by the plaintiffs that of these applications, some 1,500 were lodged by persons solicited by a member named Ko Cheuk-hung and further that a majority of the Committee members of the Chamber were under his influence and were his instruments in directing the policies of the Chamber. This last allegation is hotly denied in an affidavit signed by all members of the Executive Committee (except two absentees and one member who is one of the plaintiffs) and it is to be noted that no committee election has taken place since the admission of the new members. However, for consideration which will appear later in this judgment, I consider these matters to be relevant only as showing the background of the dispute.

The new Articles were finally approved and adopted at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on March 5, 1948. During that meeting, according to the affidavits filed on their behalf, the plaintiffs "introduced a large number of their friends and reputable merchants to apply for membership of the Chamber" with the avowed object of checking the growing power of Ko Cheuk-hung. A meeting of the Executive Committee held on March 10, 1948 decided that, in view of the approach of the annual meeting, it was impossible to examine the large number of applications in time and referred the matter to the Committee for its decision. The Committee decided on March 23 that the applications should be referred for consideration to the new committee to be elected before the end

of April. The proceedings of the Chamber in that month are important. On the 9th, the Executive Committee decided to convene a general meeting of members for the election of officers on April 22. This was a mistake as under the new Articles 21 days notice was required in place of the seven days of the old Articles. On legal advice this meeting was cancelled and fresh notices were sent out for a meeting to be held on May 19. This was pursuant to a unanimous decision of the Executive Committee. Finally on April 20, the Executive Committee at the request of some 250 members gave further consideration to the matter of new applications for membership but reaffirmed its previous decision to defer them until after the election. The above-mentioned affirmation of some 13 members of the Executive Committee shows that there were about 3,000 new applications to be considered, and expresses their opinion that there was no time properly to scrutinize them without holding up the annual meeting and that their hurried passing would be detrimental to the real interests of the Chamber.

MAIN ARGUMENTS

The first and main argument of the plaintiffs is that any election of Committee members which takes place in the year 1948 later than the month of April is a direct contravention of Article 32 of the Articles of Association and should therefore be restrained. The second ground relied upon, for the purposes of which leave was given to make the necessary amendment to the writ, is that the refusal of the Executive Committee and Committee to consider the new applications until after the general meeting and election contravenes Article 32 of the Articles of Association and that as a result the Chamber should be restrained from holding the meeting or election until the applications have been considered. I will deal with these submissions in order.

On the first ground Counsel for the plaintiffs relied principally on a line of cases governed by the same principle. The first was Automatic Self-cleaning Filter Syndicate Co. Ltd. v. Cunningham 1909 2 Ch. D. 34. The facts there were that a company in general meeting passed a resolution by a simple majority requiring the directors to carry into effect a sale of the company's assets. The directors refused, being of opinion that the sale was not for the benefit of the company. By the Articles the management of the company's affairs was vested in the directors "subject to such regulations as may from time to time be made by extraordinary resolution." It was held that the resolution being one of simple majority, the directors were not bound to comply with it. *Coxens v. Hardy* L.J. said at p.44 of the report: "...it seems to me that the shareholders have by their express contract mutually stipulated that their common affairs should be managed by certain directors to be appointed by the shareholders in the manner described by other Articles, such directors being liable to be removed only by special resolution. If you once get a stipulation of that kind made between the parties, what right is there to interfere with the contract, apart of course from any misconduct on the part of the directors?"

SAME PRINCIPLE

The second case *Salmon v. Quin & Axtens Ltd.*, 1909 1 Ch. 311 is one in which the same principle was applied. In that case the management of the company was vested in the directors with the proviso that no resolution of the directors on a certain subject should be valid if either of two managing directors dissented from it. A certain resolution of the directors having been so dissented from, the company passed the same resolution by a simple majority in general meeting. It was held that the company should be restrained from acting upon the resolution which was inconsistent with the Articles. In the present case the relevant paragraphs of the Articles governing elections by members of the Chamber are as follows:—

"32. (a) The election of members of the Committee and the Supervisory Committee shall be carried out before the end of April in the year in which their election is to take place. The mode of election is as follows:—Twenty members shall be elected at a general meeting to supervise the election. These Supervisors shall carry out all that is necessary in connection therewith and fix a date for the same. Therefore, it is argued that any election taking place after the month of April is a breach of the Articles and should be restrained. As far as the legal principles involved are concerned, I think that the procedure indicated by Article

32 must be taken to be equivalent to an actual election at the general meeting itself.

To this argument Counsel for the Chamber replied with the rule in the case of *Foss v. Harbottle* 2 H. 461, which laid down the principle that when the acts complained of by the minority are being improperly done were capable of confirmation by the majority of members, the Court would not interfere; the company itself must be the complaining party, it being a matter for the majority to say whether they wished to complain or not. The rule has for its basis the following proposition which is quoted from *Jacob, Abridgment*, 11 269 in *Palmer's Company Law*, 10th Edition at p. 233:

"Where no such provision is made by the constitution of a corporation, the whole are bound by the acts not only of the major part but of the major part of those who are present at a regular corporate meeting, whether the number present be a majority of the whole or not."

RULE EXEMPLIFIED

This rule is exemplified also in the cases of *Mosley v. Alston* 1 Ph. 700 and *MacDougall v. Gardiner* 1 Cr. D. 13. Some extracts from the judgments of the Lords Justices of Appeal in the last mentioned case are worthy of note. *James L. J.* at page 23 said:

"I cannot conceive that there is any equity on the part of shareholders, on behalf of himself and the minority, to say, 'True it is that the majority have a right to determine everything in connection with the management of a company, but then we have a right—and every individual has a right—to have a meeting held and to elect a director contrary to the Articles'"; and later at the same page: "The whole question comes back to a question of internal management; that is to say, whether the meeting ought or ought not to be held in a particular way, whether the directors who ought not to have sanctioned certain proceedings which they are about to sanction, whether one director ought or ought not to be removed, and whether another director ought or ought not to have been appointed. If there is some one managing the affairs of the company who ought not to be managed in a way in which they ought not to be managed, the company are the proper persons to complain of that."

INTERESTING QUESTION

The last sentence is interesting, as the short question in the present action is whether the Committee which will presumably be now have been appointed by the Chamber will be one validly appointed or not; if not, it would appear to be the view of *James L. J.* that only the company can complain. That the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle* has this effect is also the opinion expressed in *Palmer's Company Law* 10th Edition at page 170. "But the company may bring an action to restrain a de facto director from acting as director or representing himself as such. This right, however, is confined to the company; an individual member has no right to bring such an action where a director is disqualified or improperly appointed. For the matter is one for the company to determine, that is, for the majority, and if the majority choose not to interfere, the individual member must conform to the will of the majority. See rule in *Foss v. Harbottle* 2 H. 461. Nevertheless, there are cases, e.g. *forfeitures of shares* or calls made by directors improperly appointed, where the appointment can undoubtedly be attacked by an individual."

To revert to *MacDougall v. Gardiner*, *Mellish L. J.* at p. 25 of the report says: "In my opinion, if the thing complained of is a thing which in substance the majority of the company are entitled to do, or if something has been done irregularly which the majority of the company are entitled to do regularly, it is something which has been done irregularly which the majority of the company are entitled to do legally, there can be no use in having a litigation about it, the ultimate end of which is only that a meeting has to be called, and then ultimately the majority gets its way. It is not better that the rule should be adhered to that it is a thing which the majority are the masters of, the majority in substance shall be entitled to have their will followed."

TRIVIAL IRREGULARITY

In the present case the irregularity complained of is not that the election was effected by a body incompetent to do so but that it was carried out by that body at the wrong time. This being so, it would appear that the irregularity was trivial and did in fact no damage to the plaintiffs, who would have been in no

better a position and could not have challenged the election if it had taken place before the end of April. On the face of it, therefore, the election having been authorised by the requisite majority of the proper body without damage to the plaintiffs, it would seem equitable that the Court should refuse to interfere, but it can hardly be denied that if the failure to hold the election at a certain time is an irregularity, there is no time during the two-year period following the meeting in May 1948 when a confirming resolution would be any more effective as far as Article 32 is concerned. Therefore the irregularity, if one exists, cannot be cured by a further general meeting of the Chamber without alteration of the Articles for which a simple majority would not suffice. That fact renders it difficult to distinguish this case from those relied upon by the plaintiffs (such as the Automatic Self-cleaning case) which are admittedly exceptions from the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle*. Counsel for the Chamber sought to lay the ground that the last mentioned case and those like it were all cases where the plaintiffs had suffered material and personal damage which was not the present case.

INCIDENTAL DISTINCTION

While that distinction is a good one as far as the present case goes, it is, I think, only incidental and is not the basis of the distinction between the *Foss v. Harbottle* line of cases and Automatic Self-cleaning case, which as I have indicated rests upon the fact that the will of the majority could in the former cases, though irregularly expressed, be confirmed if necessary, and in the latter could not, because it had gone beyond the contractual powers of the majority. In *Foss v. Harbottle* itself, the damage alleged was material. I think that it might be proper to hold in the present case, by way of limitation to the exception exemplified by the Automatic Self-cleaning case, that as the powers given by the Articles were not in fact exceeded, their exercise at the wrong time was a mere irregularity which, even though it could not be cured, did no damage to the plaintiffs and that therefore the "majority rule" principle should be applied. I think it better, however, to approach the matter from a different angle though the underlying principle involved is the same.

The Chamber had by passing the new Articles in March, 1948 placed itself in an anomalous position. By Article 11 the annual general meeting is directed to be held at such time as the Chamber may direct in the preceding general meeting and in default during the month of July. Article 11 also contains the following provision:—

"In any year in which the term of office of the committee shall expire, the election of the committee shall take place at the annual meeting in pursuance of this Article."

COMMITTEE ELECTION

By Article 16 that election is deemed part of the ordinary business of the meeting. It is agreed that no date for the 1948 annual general meeting was fixed by the preceding general meeting. Therefore the 1948 general meeting must be held in July (or by the application of certain subsidiary provisions, in August) and at it, the committee elections must take place. But according to Article 32 the election must be held before the end of April. That being the case, the directors are contrary to the provisions of Article 11 the result is, if both Articles are to be construed as mandatory, that the Chamber is left without any machinery whereby a committee can be elected during 1948, unless the Articles are again altered. If the committee cannot be elected in 1948, it appears that the Chamber will be left without a committee. The general statement, in *Haltsham* para. 513 that the acting directors of a company are in like circumstances usually qualified to act, is qualified by the reference at the end of the Articles, and the authority for the general statement must have its base in such provisions as Articles 76 of Table A and 38 of Table C of the Companies Ordinance, 1932. Those Articles are not applicable to the Chamber, the Articles of which provide for a definite two-year term of office. In such circumstances, where existing appointments have expired and there has been no fresh appointment, the Courts have not hesitated to declare that no directors existed.

Thus in *Tyne Mutual Steamship Insurance Association v. Evans* 74 L.T.R. (N.S.) 217 where the Articles provided that directors held office for one year, it was held that acts after the expiration of that period were invalid in default of re-election, and were not cured by an Article designed to cure defects in appointment and qualification of directors. A similar decision was delivered by the House of Lords in *Morris v. Karsen* 1940, 1 A.E.R. 586. In the result, the Chamber will have no committee as from some date decided by the Courts. If this is the case, the directors will not be able to elect one until the Articles are amended—for Article 11 provides for election only in any year in which the term of office of a committee shall expire.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEADLOCK In these circumstances, the Articles having resulted in a constitutional deadlock never contemplated by the framers of the amended Articles, the company is entitled to fall back upon the inherent right to elect a committee (which is in law no way different from the Board of Directors of a trading company, *Worcester Corrocity Ltd. v. Whitting* 1938 Ch. D. 640, a case in which the power to fill vacancies in the directorate had been vested by the Articles in the directors and no power was reserved to the company to elect in general meeting. It was held that the power of appointing

additional directors had not been delegated to the directors so as to exclude the inherent power of the company in general meeting to appoint directors. At the conclusion of his judgment (at page 654) *Slesser L. J.* used the following very strong words:—"For these reasons and also because I do not think that the inherent power of the corporation to direct the control of their own company, by nominating the directors is excluded by any contract contained in the Articles of Association—I think this appeal must be allowed."

The type of contract referred to, I imagine, is the ordinary procedural agreement embodied in the Articles comparable to that in the Articles of the Chamber and not a contract with a particular person that he shall act. If these words of *Slesser L. J.* contain a correct statement of the law, there can be no doubt that the Chamber had power to elect a committee at a general meeting properly called. If they go too far, nevertheless I consider that the Chamber would still have inherent power to elect a committee to supersede the deadlock produced by the constitution.

SIMILAR DEADLOCKS

Some similar deadlocks were referred to in *Isle of Wight Railway Co. v. Tahnourdin* 25 Ch. D. 320 and in *Harron v. Potter* 1914 1 Ch. D. 895 in which certain passages from the former case are quoted with approval. At page 902 of the judgment in the latter case:

"For practical purposes there is no board of directors at all. The only directors are two persons, one of whom refuses to act with the other, and the question is, what is to be done under these circumstances? On this point I think that I can usefully refer to the judgment of the Court of Appeal in *Isle of Wight Ry. Co. v. Tahnourdin* not for the sake of the decision, which depended on the fact that it was a case under the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, but for the sake of the observations of *Colton* and *Fry L. J.* upon the effect of a deadlock such as arose in the present case. *Colton L. J.* says: 'Then it is said that there is no power in the meeting of shareholders to elect new directors, for that under the 80th section the power would be in the remaining directors. The remaining directors would no doubt have that power. If there was a quorum let us suppose a meeting were to remove so many directors that a quorum was not left, what then follows? It has been argued that in that case, there being no board which could act, there would be no power of filling up the board so as to enable it to work. In my opinion that is utterly wrong. A power is given by the 80th section to the remaining directors 'if they think proper so to do' to elect persons to fill up the vacancies. I do not see how it is possible for a non-existent body to think proper to fill up vacancies. In such a case a general meeting duly summoned for the purpose must have power to elect a new board so as not to let the business of the company be at a deadlock.' I should perhaps add, though the point was not taken, that if the meeting of the Chamber in May were to be challenged as the annual general meeting as being held on the wrong date that is a matter which definitely comes within the scope of the rule in *Foss v. Harbottle*."

WEIGHTY ARGUMENT

A result similar to the view I have expressed would be arrived at by holding the Article 32 was directory only and thereby reconciling it with Article 11. I do not think I need go into this aspect of the matter beyond observing that the argument of Counsel for the Chamber appears to have considerable weight in the light of the decision quoted by him—*R. v. Norwich Corporation* 1 B. & A. 310 and in view of the fact, at least, partial repugnancy which would result from mandating construction. Looked at from a contractual point of view, which is of course properly urged by Counsel on both sides as the correct one, the position is no better so far as the plaintiffs are concerned. The Articles being binding upon the Chamber as a contract under seal, the Chamber is being sued as a contracting party. Construed as a whole, the effect of the Articles is that there is a positive covenant to take the necessary steps for election before the end of April—not a negative one to abstain from thereafter. If the Chamber commits a breach of that covenant it is to be debarrd from remedying that breach as soon as possible? Would an equitable remedy such as an injunction be made available to restrain the covenantor from remedying the breach, which has caused no damage, at the suit of a minority of the covenantees? I think not; it would more readily be granted to enforce the election as in the *Norwich Corporation* case.

SECOND SUBMISSION

It remains to consider the second submission on behalf of the plaintiffs—that the Executive Committee and the Committee were not entitled to defer consideration of the new applications of March, 1948 until after the election. On this submission, the Court having indicated that in view of the meagre material on the point contained in the affidavits, and in the absence of any application for cross-examination of deponents, it was not disposed to consider any argument based on *meta fides* by the two Committees concerned, Counsel agreed that his argument would rest on the mere fact of the refusal of those committees to consider the new applications before the general meeting—or at least to allow. His submission was based on Article 6 which reads as follows:—"Any person, firm, 'hong', association or organisation desiring to become a member of the Chamber (Continued on Page 8)

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TO-MORROW with Marlene DIETRICH

COUNTY CRICKET

TWO GLAMORGAN MEN HIT DOUBLE CENTURIES

London, June 16.—Today's County cricket championship matches were dominated by two men playing for Glamorganshire, who each exceeded 200 runs and who each claimed more than a hundred in boundaries.

Emrys Davies, who is in his 44th year, batted with all the ease and confidence of a young man while reaching 215 in five hours before being caught at backward point. W. C. Jones, a Rugby international, who was not out with 212 at the close of play, has three-quarter hours, and has three sixes. Drives claimed 30 fours and two sixes.

Between the wars Glamorganshire were often struggling at the foot of the County table, but nowadays they are fighting for the lead, with only Derbyshire above them.

This was the second time this season that an "Essex Week" has opened with a mammoth score against them, because the Australia

Abnormal Times

London, June 16.—The English Golf Union today is investigating the world record claim by a Torquay club golfer, H. G. Rowbotham, who has holed out the club's ninth hole in one, three times in three months.

The 42-year-old weekend player, Rowbotham, whose handicap is seven, laughed off the feat as a fluke. "There is no skill in it," he said. "In normal times, Rowbotham would have been presented with three bottles of Scotch whisky by the club, instead he paid for drinks all round."—United Press.

times, it can be recalled, hit up over 700 at Southend.

Test players were back with their counties today and Denis Compton had a hand in four of the first five Kent wickets that fell, bowling two and catching two. Edrich, meanwhile, claimed three of the wickets. Washbrook's century for Lancashire was in distinct contrast to his poor display in the Test.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
The close of play scores were: At Lords: Kent 327 (Ames 58, Evans 75); Middlesex 29 for no wicket.

CRUCIAL MATCH TONIGHT

K. M. A. Barnett has the white pieces tonight against F. X. Sequeira in the ninth round match at the Peninsula Hotel in the Colony Open Chess Championship Final.

A win for either could decide the championship with Barnett, a half-point ahead, able also to afford a draw.

Barnett has not been too happy so far with the white pieces and is becoming convinced that he is happier with black. The odds are, therefore, on Sequeira, who, however, will have to play the game of his life to take the point.

Should Sequeira draw and Schure, playing black against Johnny Carvalho, win, he may have a hard fight of it in the last round, in which he meets Schure, for second place.

However, Schure is up tonight against a player who has twice successfully beaten him in tournament play and he has the noted disadvantage of black, a colour with which he is not in the same class as he is with white.

In the third match, Ray Danenberg beats P. K. Prokopov. Danenberg beat Prokopov in the fourth round and should be able to repeat this time with the white pieces.

Should Danenberg and Carvalho both win tonight, it will be the last round that will decide which one of them remains qualified for next year's Colony Championship final.

Should Prokopov beat Danenberg, it may develop into a three-way struggle against relegation to be decided in the final round.

COUNTY CRICKET STANDINGS

	P	W	L	D	No	1st Inn	Pts
Derby (5)	9	6	1	2	0	2	80
Glamorganshire (8)	9	6	1	0	0	0	72
Warwick (15)	9	5	1	3	0	1	63
Surrey (6)	8	4	1	0	0	0	48
Middlesex (1)	9	4	1	4	0	0	40
Yorkshire (2)	8	4	2	2	0	2	56
Gloucester (8)	9	3	3	3	0	2	44
Kent (4)	8	3	4	1	0	0	36
Worcester (7)	7	2	4	1	0	3	36
Notts (12)	7	2	4	1	0	0	34
Lancashire (3)	9	2	2	5	0	0	34
Hampshire (16)	7	2	3	2	1	1	28
Essex (11)	6	2	3	1	0	2	38
Leicestershire (14)	8	1	4	3	0	1	24
Northants (17)	8	1	4	4	0	0	16
Somerset (13)	8	1	4	2	0	2	20
Sussex (10)	8	0	5	3	0	1	4

* Match tied. Figures in brackets after counties indicate final standing last season.

Australian Batting Averages

	Innings	Not out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
D. G. Bradman	11	2	1,000	187	91.45
K. R. Miller	9	2	542	107	77.42
S. Barnes	11	2	660	176	74.00
W. A. Brown	11	1	617	209	68.08
A. L. Hassett	12	3	524	137	58.22
S. J. Loxton	7	1	310	120	51.66
R. A. Sargers	5	2	155	104	51.66
A. Morris	13	3	585	184	45.00
R. N. Harvey	10	3	296	100	42.28
T. N. Johnston	10	1	255	80	28.33
R. A. Hannance	10	1	240	92	27.60
R. Lindwall	8	1	172	57	24.57
D. Tallon	7	1	129	50	21.50
W. A. Johnston	8	3	88	21	17.60
D. Ring	5	1	65	53	16.25
Colin McCool	6	0	75	50	12.50
E. Toshack	6	0	30	10	6.50

ROSE HAPPY AFTER WIN



Mauri Rose waves from cockpit of his Blue Crown Special after winning the 500-mile Indianapolis Speedway classic. Behind Rose is Movie Actress Barbara Britton. Others are NOT identified.—AP Wirephoto.

QUEEN'S CLUB TENNIS

Bob Falkenburg Just Scrapes Through

London, June 16.—Bob Falkenburg, United States holder of the Queen's Club championships, scraped through into the quarter-finals of the men's singles at Queen's Club today.

But Falkenburg dropped a set in beating K. Konoljovic of India, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.

In the women's singles Shirley Fry, USA, went into the quarter-finals by beating Mrs Sheila Summers of South Africa, 6-1, 9-7.

Louise Brough, favoured to win the women's title at Wimbledon and Mrs Pat Canning Todd, both of America, reached the semi-finals today with straight set wins.

The results of other games:

Men's Singles; Third Round:
Frank Sedgman, Australia beat B. Vodelka, Czechoslovakia 6-1, 6-2.
Enrique Morea, Argentine beat Jack Harper, Australia, 13-11, 6-4.

Gardner Mulloy, USA, beat M. Alam, Pakistan, 6-1, 6-3.

Robert Van Meergeren, Holland, beat R. Carter, Britain, 7-9, 6-4.
Eric Sturgess, South Africa, beat Sumant, Misra, India, 6-2, 6-2.

Philippe Washer, Belgium, beat P. Masip, Spain, 6-4, 7-5.
Women's Singles; Third Round:

Shirley Fry, USA, defeated Mrs Sheila Summers, South Africa, 6-1, 9-7.

Mrs Margaret Osborne Dupont, USA, eliminated Betty Scofield, USA, 7-5, 6-2.

In the fourth round of the women's event, Louise Brough, USA, beat Mrs H. Rihbany, USA.

BRITISH BOXING FRATERNITY. OFF TO THE UNITED STATES

By ARCHIE QUICK

A bunch of the British boxing fraternity has left for the United States. Jack Solomons and his right-hand man, Sam Burns, have sailed in the Queen Mary to find an opponent for Bruce Woodcock.

Lightweight champion Billy Thompson and Eric Boon, together with their manager, Benny Huntman, have gone to get fights—Boon to Canada—Mossy de Young, and all of them, with most of the Fleet Street critics, have gone to watch the Joe Louis-Walcott world, heavyweight championship in New York on June 23.

They return by air the following day. It is probably the biggest fight party ever to leave these shores. Solomons told me plans to visit New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and San Francisco in search of the right opponent for Woodcock, who will then fight Freddie Mills for British title in September.

Coming back with Solomons too will be Gus Lesnevich who defends his world cruiserweight championship against Mills on July 20 at the White City.

On the eve of sailing, Boon was concerned in an unfortunate contest at Harringay. He and Welsh champion Gwyn Williams were fighting an eliminating welter championship contest for the right to meet Henry Hall of Sheffield and then Ernie Roderick for the title.

But referee Den Green, who came down from Leeds, did not like the way Boon and Williams were displaying the customers and after warning them twice for not trying, ordered them out of ring and decided it was

a no contest—Boon's first experience of this.

How fickle the public are! How easily clash of styles can make bad contest. Only six weeks previously the same Boon, now boxed and slow-handclapped, was cheered to the rafters for his epic fight with Robert Villmain.

We had another look at this chunky young man from Paris. He is probably the finest welter in the world, certainly the fittest. Yet he took on ex-amateur cruiser champion Mark Hart of Croydon who came in overweight at eleven stone seven-and-half pounds, and although Mossy de Young gave a draw, we all thought Villmain had won.

He will probably be France's greatest middleweight since Marcel Thil who was at the ringside ringing old acquaintances. Everyone was asking why Dickie O'Sullivan has been chosen to fight Maurice Sandeyron for the Frenchman's European flyweight title at Olympia on July 16, for O'Sullivan has been beaten recently in two British eliminator bouts by Charlie Squires and Terry Allen.

This will be the first European title fight in England since the formation of the new European Boxing Union, and promoter Den Smith is incensed he must now pay two percent of his gate to the EBU in addition to five per cent to the British Boxing Board of Control.

Britain, by the way supplies the President, Chairman and Secretary of the EBU, has 30 votes to France's 15 and about 20 among the rest of the European countries. I can foresee trouble.

Russians Claim World Records But Are Out Of Olympics

London, June 16.—Soviet Russia, apparently unwilling to suffer defeat in the international competition, allowed its last chance to enter the Olympics to pass unnoticed at midnight tonight.

At that hour, the 1948 Olympic committee closed its books on all entries for the summer games. Pending final compilation, the record-breaking entry probably will reach 6,000 athletes from 60 nations.

Russia's refusal to participate had been expected since a high Soviet sports official commented in Oslo two months ago that his nation was not yet ready for international athletics.

But the committee headed by Lord Burghley, has been unwilling to say so in the hope that the Russians would fall in line with the Olympic ideal that victory is less important than a friendly meeting of nations.

Even without Russia, the 14th Olympiad will be the greatest in the history of the Games. But Lord Burghley, an Olympic champion himself, is disappointed that his personal visit to Moscow more than a year ago has failed to sway the men who seem to be trying to project athletic achievement into the political sphere.

Russia is still recovering from the devastation of war and was generally not expected to challenge the United States or Sweden in track and field.

But there is a tremendous sports activity known and reports have spoken of competitions involving fantastic numbers of competitors.

With hundreds of thousands in training, it is inconceivable to experts that Russia has not or will not soon develop world class athletes.

NEW RECORD CLAIMED
Today Radio Moscow claimed a new world's javelin record for women. In the past month it has mentioned three new world's records in weightlifting. At the Paris world's weightlifting championships last year, Russia produced a phenomenal lifter—bottle-legged light heavyweight named Grigori Novik and his team was a close second to the United States.

Russian women track and field athletes from their performances at the European championships in Oslo last year are a match for any nation in the field events and closing a gap fast in running and sprinting.

Russian men did not show up too well but their main weakness was believed to be coaching and there were reports that the Soviet was trying to hire a Scandinavian coach.

Russia says it has a 52-foot shot putter, a broad jumper at the 24-foot mark and sprinters doing a little better than even time for the 100 yards. But the sports world will have to wait four more years for a look at them.—United Press.

Each nation's intention to compete in a particular event was recorded today by coloured pins on two huge charts and all entries had to be checked to ensure compliance with the regulations.

As soon as the entries close at midnight a cable will be sent to the International Amateur Football Federation in Zurich, giving the countries which have entered for the football, as the draw for this series is being made tomorrow.—Reuter.

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100 yards. But the sports



US Policy In Japan Defined

Evatt Sees Danger

Canberra, June 16.—Australia's External Affairs Minister Dr Herbert V. Evatt told the House of Representatives today that United States emphasis on rebuilding Japan was largely a byproduct of the generally tense relations between America and Russia.

America agreed two years ago that Japan should have no industry for war use but that policy was being modified, Dr Evatt said.

Japan might become an important factor in any future conflict between America and Russia. A modified policy, however, might be a portion of the menace to Pacific countries like Australia similar to the policy after the first world war resulting in Germany becoming a menace to democracy, he added.

"The Australian views are shared by other British Commonwealth members on the Far East Commission in Washington," said Dr Evatt, who was replying to opposition criticism of his foreign policy.—Associated Press.

AUSTRALIAN MISSION

Canberra, June 16.—A Parliamentary delegation is to leave for Japan on July 2 during recess to investigate prospects for development of Australian-Japanese trade, the Army Minister, Mr Cyril Chambers, announced today.

A delegation of four Government and three Opposition members would also study troop conditions, he said.

"Recent significant moves to re-establish certain Japanese industries make important an Australian investigation at Government level," the Minister said.

It was learned in other official quarters that Australia was anxious to demonstrate at close hand the Government's concern at the delays in the Japanese peace settlement and at certain United States suggestions to build up Japan's heavy industry.—Reuter.

U.N. POLICE FORCE PLAN

Like Success, June 16.—The U. N. Secretary-General, Mr Trygve Lie said today that he is going ahead with his own plan for a United Nations police force.

Mr Lie told a news conference that he was satisfied with the response to his speech at Cambridge, Mass., last week in which he outlined a suggestion for a small security force.

No decision has been taken yet Mr Lie said, whether he will lay the plan before the Security Council or the Assembly. He has the right under the charter to initiate proposals in either body.

Mr Lie said that he had received many letters from men wanting to volunteer in any United Nations Security force which he thinks should recruit from 1,000 to 5,000 men.—Associated Press.

TWO KILLED IN DEMERARA RIOT

Georgetown, British Guiana, June 16.—Two persons were reported killed, one critically wounded and seven injured in a clash between police and 500 striking sugar estate workers at a plantation at Enmore on the East Coast of Demerara.—Associated Press.

Quads' Father Collects His Child Endowments

Bristol, June 16.—Two civil servants wearing the customary striped trousers hailed Charles Good, father of quadruplets, while he was ploughing today on his employer's farm.

"Come to Bristol," they said, "and apply for your government allowances of five shillings a week each for your four daughters."

Farmer Good put on his best suit and got in their car to go to claim his money.

All his four children now seem safe risks for the government. Little Jennifer, weakest and smallest at birth, had the lid of her oxygen

French Agree To German Monetary Reform

Soviets Make A Request

Berlin, June 16.—The Russians tonight asked the Western Allies here to postpone currency reforms for Germany for at least a week in an attempt to reach four-power agreement, according to German sources.

Germans in close association with the Soviet administration said that the Russian request came through the French.

At the same time, the Russian-licensed German news agency, ADN, said tonight that "one of the Western powers has already taken urgent steps to reach an all-German solution of the currency problem since they fear that a Western reform would cause a complete breach between East and West".—Reuter.

Chamber Of Commerce Judgment

(Continued from Page 5)

shall sign a form of application for admission provided by the Chamber and shall be proposed by one member of the Chamber. The Standing Committee shall consider the proposal and application and recommend the applicant to the Committee for election.

The second part of that proposition calls for consideration of the applications by the Standing Committee. Apart from the point that no such body at present exists, the Article is obviously directory and indicates the procedure which it is proper to follow. The absurdity of having too strict a construction to the words used is quickly seen by reference to the last clause—"The Standing Committee... shall recommend the applicant to the Committee for election." There must obviously be read into those words some such phrase as "it shall deem fit" and equally there must be a discretion as to when the applications are to be considered, subject only to the necessity of its exercise bona fide and in the interests of the Chamber to the best of the Committee's ability. If, in fact, there has been delay in the present case, it is easy to suggest perfectly good possible reasons and it has been agreed that the argument does not rest upon any allegation of mala fides.

ARGUMENT MUST FAIL

"That being so, it must fail as the authority relied upon, Cannon v. Trask 20 Eq. Cases 609 was decided upon this very point. In that case, the directors called a meeting at an unusually early date with the admitted object of defeating lawfully acquired increased voting power of certain shareholders. In the words of the Vice-Chancellor, "they resorted to a contrivance." No such mala fides is conceded or established in the present case. There are other differences between the two cases which I do not deem it necessary to go into.

Further matter of defence based upon estoppel was put forward by Counsel but as I hold the views indicated above, it is not necessary for me to express any opinion upon it.

For the foregoing reasons, I hold that no case has been made out sufficient to constrain or entitle the Court to interfere in the affairs of the Chamber, that the plaintiffs are not entitled to the declaration or injunction asked for and accordingly the action is dismissed with costs to defendants.

Paris, June 16.—The French Government has agreed to a monetary reform in Western Germany, M. Georges Bidault, the French Foreign Minister, said today.

Defending the six-power London plan for Germany in the National Assembly debate tonight, he declared: "I do not know, in the whole of history, so far-reaching a provision for effective control as that proposed in the London recommendations."

He was answering criticisms levelled against the plan—providing for a Western German Government and the international control of the Ruhr—by all parties in the Assembly's four-day debate. A vote is expected late tonight or early tomorrow.

M. Bidault announced in his speech that France has decided to agree to a currency reform in Germany.

"Without this, the French Zone would be condemned to asphyxiation," he declared.

NO OTHER ROAD

France must not underestimate the gravity of simply rejecting the efforts made in London without offering an alternative.

"I am sure there is no other road open to us," M. Bidault added. "I ask you to consider that, in voting for Europe and her peace, you are also voting for France."

In his speech, he said: "The French Government says that it is not true that the realm of federalism have been cut in Germany. It is not true either that people should expect everything as a fruit of this federalism."

"It is not true either that this federalism can dispense with a certain central organism for the whole body of Germany."

"The French Government has decided to agree to the necessary monetary reform in Western Germany. Without this reform the French Zone would be condemned to asphyxiation."

M. Bidault spoke for 68 minutes. He was constantly interrupted by questions.

AUTHORISED NEGOTIATIONS

Referring to the question whether the London proposals were "ordinary recommendations" or "Government agreements," the French Foreign Minister said: "I am not going to pretend that our representatives did not have telephones at their disposal."

"It is quite clear that these negotiations were authorised by the Government but it is equally clear that they are subject to subsequent approval by the Government and by Parliament."

M. Bidault said the demilitarisation of Germany was extended to the whole of the four zones in contrast with the limited area demilitarised after the first world war.

He repudiated suggestions made in the debate that the French Government had abandoned its right to German reparations.

Deliveries of factory equipment had been held up owing to events in Berlin with which everyone was familiar, he said, but a new procedure for the share-out of valuable equipment had been established.

The International Reparations Agency in Brussels would shortly have more German factories allocated to it for reparations purposes.

M. Bidault, in conclusion, made a strong appeal for a vote in favour of "the substance and principles" of the London agreement.

He said Germany must have a place in Europe in proportion to the services she could render to the European community, but controlled by the countries she had victimised.

RUHR COAL MINES

M. Bidault also said: "The London recommendations constitute a whole. All the points defined in the proposals are points of agreement. On the other points negotiations are continuing. It is in the interests of all that they should be so."

Wave Of Strikes In Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

demand for a 20-per cent wage increase.

A high Belgian Cabinet official was awaiting union proposals for further negotiation toward solution of the dispute which stopped operations at midnight last night. Fires still burned in the country's 47 blast furnaces in anticipation of an early settlement.

In Britain, a five-man tribunal has been appointed to pass a decision on the dockers' protests, at a series of meetings beginning tomorrow morning.

The Heidelberg students have returned to their classrooms in the ancient University town, which is now the United States Army's German headquarters. No action has yet been taken to satisfy their demands, but three German political parties have indicated sympathy with the young strikers.—United Press.

DE-BEARDED

Paris, June 16.—Sixty-year-old August Vallont paid a five dollar fine today for assaulting a widow of his own age who snipped off his beard while he was asleep.

She said that after 28 years of constant growth, the beard was getting to be "ragged and dirty."—United Press.

NEXT CHANGE AT THE KING'S



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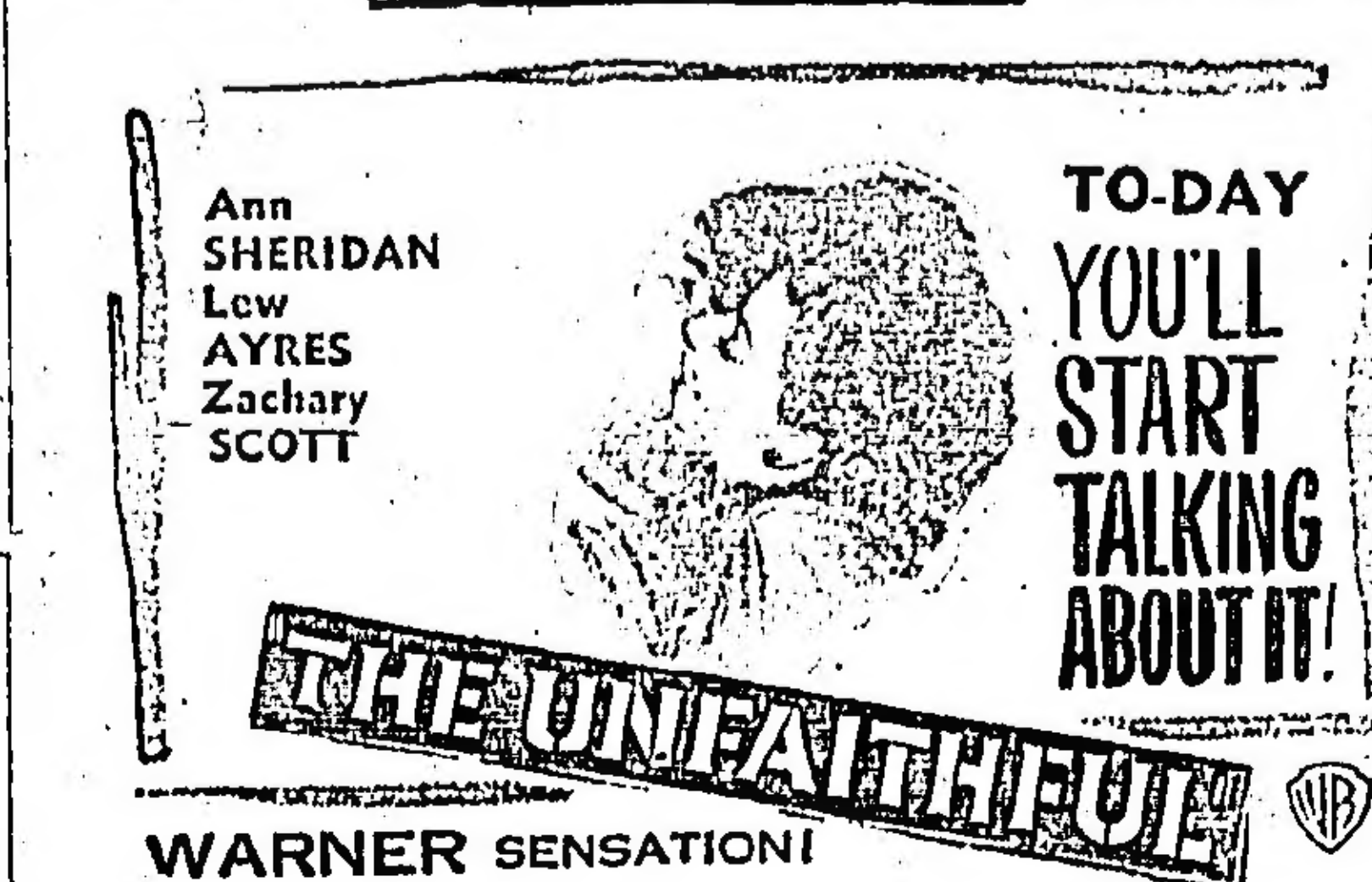


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